Ship Cooks Urge Truce on Screening and War Hysteria

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29. — An end to Coast Guard screening was called for by the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards today, in a statement urging all efforts toward a lasting peace.

The union pointed out that its membership in six ports had advocated a cease-fire on June 29, 1950 and the following appeared in the July 7, 1950 issue of the union newspaper:

"An end to the shooting in Korea and United Nations action making it possible to bring representatives of both sides in the war into UN Security Council negotiations was called for by all June 29 port membership meetings except Portland, which voted support for any action the government takes in the West Pacific."

The union charged that because it had advocated action three years ago which is just now being taken, over 300 of its members have been "screened" off the ships by the Coast Guard.

"It is time every American worked for a sane and lasting peace," the union statement pointed out. "It is also time to restore innocent men who have long advocated such a peace back to the jobs from which they were taken on the false charge that they are 'security risks.' Peace has been won. It can only be kept by an end to hysteria."

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British Laborites Urge Top Level Peace Parleys

LONDON, July 29.—Arthur Henderson, of the British Labor Party, today in the House of Commons brought forward Labor's demand that the British government press for a meeting of heads of state of the big four powers instead of a meeting of foreign ministers, as decreed by Washington.

Laborite MPs also reiterated the demand that Britain press for the admission of China into the UN, now that the Korea truce is signed.

Acting Prime Minister R. A. Butler, however, declared the government would not go beyond the Washington plan of inviting the USSR to a conference of foreign ministers. He added his government still would welcome a conference at top levels.

He said the Washington proposal did not preclude a later meeting of heads of states.

Butler refused to say his government would press for immediate admission of China to the UN.

The Marquess of Salisbury, acting foreign secretary, told the House of Lords today that Britain will continue to trade with China in "non-strategic" materials.

"I cannot admit in doing so," he said, "that we have gone beyond what is right and proper."

Salisbury said he was reiterating this attitude "in view of certain statements that have been made."

This was an obvious reference to the report by Sen. Joseph McCarthy's group.

NORTH KOREA AMNESTY

TOKYO, July 29.—Radio Pyongyang said today the North Korean "People's Supreme Council" had granted an extensive amnesty to all persons serving prison sentences of less than three years.

The broadcast said the sentences of those serving more than three years will be cut in half.

All women prisoners with chil-

(Continued on Page 6)

Drive for Negro Borough President Jolts Politicos

The increased drive for a Negro Borough President of Manhattan, following Monday's by-pass of a Negro for that post by Tammany Hall, has forced consideration of the issue in the contending political camps.

The Daily Worker learned yesterday from a spokesman for Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party Mayoralty designee, that the Liberals were making the matter "under consideration." Since the blast by Negro leaders against the Tammany run-around, it has been rumored that Halley, himself, has expressed a favorable attitude toward having a Negro Borough Presidential candidate as one of his running mates. Halley could not be reached for confirmation.

Among the Impellitteri Democrats, leaders are hinting strongly that their faction will name a Negro Borough Presidential candidate, but no one has as yet had anything definite to say.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., the De Sapio-Flynn Democratic designee, continues to assure questioners that the naming last Monday of Herman Katz as Borough Presidential designee was only temporary.

In stating that Katz is only a "holding candidate," the De Sapio-Flynn Democrats seek to give the impression that the door to naming a Negro candidate is still open. On the other hand there are those who report that there are behind-the-scenes moves by the Wagner forces to seek a compromise with the Harlem demand for a Board of Estimate seat by naming a Negro State Supreme Court Judge.

Meantime, the Harlem Affairs Committee, spearhead of the drive for Negro representation, is pressing its drive to register 200,000 Harlem voters to assure the election of a Negro Borough President.

There are at present two Negro designees, Andronicus Jacobs by the American Labor Party, and Elmer A. Carter by the New York County Republican Committee.

State AFL Ends Parley; Silent On Dock Crime

By GEORGE MORRIS

BUFFALO, July 29.—The New York State Federation of Labor convention adjourned today after reelecting its 15 vice-presidents, including Joe Ryan, and not a word on the rampant racketeering in its Longshore affiliate.

The convention's action, toeing the line set by its handful of "insiders," will be of value to the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association in their effort to retain "legitimacy" and leadership of the union when their fate is up before the AFL Council Aug. 10, and later in the AFL convention.

Not a word of criticism of Ryan or racketeering on the waterfront came from the large delegation of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union here headed by its top leaders, although that union's heads often proclaim their anti-racketeering in loud tones.

Shortly before its adjournment, the convention was addressed by an unscheduled speaker, the recently appointed assistant secretary of labor, Spencer Miller, Jr. It was his maiden speech in his new post.

WAR TALK

The prepared speech gave clear evidence that the administration and the heads of the AFL, to whom Miller is very close, are using all their power to counteract the stimulating effect of the Korea truce has had upon the pro-peace trend. Miller delivered a speech that openly incited war, and he had specially high praise for Syngman Rhee.

Calling for "not exultation but prayerful reflection," Miller developed the view that peace is inconceivable and that "the world will reject the peace offered by the Communists when it knows that facts." He called for greater

(Continued on Page 6)

KOREA IS NOT SPAIN — See Page Two
by William Z. Foster

Police Brutality at Arma Strike Protested

By ELIHU S. HICKS

CARLE PLACE, L.I., July 29.—The Nassau County ALP today protested the "brutal manhandling" of striking workers at the Arma Corporation plant here, and placed responsibility for picket line violence on the Nassau County police. In a telegram to County Police Commissioner John M. Beckman, the ALP pointed to the photo in this morning's daily News showing eight cops viciously carrying a shackled Negro striker away from the picket line.

This morning two women strikers were seriously injured when a strikebreaker ran his automobile into the picket line. The two women, Rita Clark, 32, 272 52nd St. and June Maxwell 33, 234 57th St., both Brooklyn, were taken to Meadowbrook Hospital for treatment. The hospital reported the condition of both women as serious and said that both of Miss Maxwell's legs were fractured while Miss Clark suffered a hip fracture and abdominal and shoulder injuries.

The car was driven by company supervisor, Arthur Crowder, 122 Clinton St., Hempstead, who was arrested and charged with felonious assault.

The strike of more than 4,000 Arma production and clerical workers, members of Locals 460 and 464, of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE) began Friday when negotiations for a new contract broke down. The union charged the company had fired some 200 workers and cut the wages of 200 more.

The running down of Misses Clark and Maxwell were the second such incident. Company vice-president Richard Smyth released on $1,000 bail yesterday after he had rammed his car into the picket line, injuring two strikers.

More than 250 Nassau County cops have been assigned to the strike where they act as escorts for entering scabs and strikebreakers.

Almost 1,00 engineers and scientists, members of the independent Engineers Association, have refused to pass the CIO picket lines here and in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, where the company's smaller plant is also on strike, picketing continued without incident despite the large number of New York City patrolmen and mounted cops assigned to strike duty.

Poison Letters to an Anti-McCarthy Senator

MONRONEY

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is the logic of modern history that anti-Communist hysteria winds up with savagery against liberals and even conservatives who maintain some respect for democratic processes. The "fan mail" of Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla) only confirms the point.

This was part of the mail which Monroney received after he attacked McCarthy's "Keystone cops" and called for Senate action to curb investigating committees. True, these letters constituted only 25 percent of the mail the Senator got after his speech; the rest of the letters supported his stand.

But the fact that even a minority of Americans—and in terms of the Senator's mail this was not a small minority could heap such savage abuse on a Senator must give pause to thoughtful persons. Monroney himself ridiculed the letters when he read some of them on the Senate floor. Most of the Senators laughed at their crudeness — although one person in the gallery applauded them.

To many, however, the laughter was reminiscent of the derision which greeted the first appearance of Hitler's uniformed storm troopers.

These letters were stormtrooper letters, and they came from people who have made an idol of McCarthy and who would form a perfect stormtrooper base for the Wisconsin fuerher if the situation got ripe enough for that.

To these people, a Monroney, a Lehman or even a President Truman cannot be distinguished from "Communists." And that goes double for labor leaders. Any person critical of McCarthy, no matter how mildly, belongs in jail, if not in the electric chair. Monroney, in reading the letters, removed some of the obscenities.

SAMPLE LETTERS

Here is a sampling of some of this mail.

"Having helped the ministers to crucify McCarthy—move over for Militov."

"Drop dead, you lousy slobs. You have the blood of 300,000 American boys dripping from your stinking hands. You are a murderer and a traitor."

"Why don't you shut your big

(Continued on Page 6)

KOREA IS NOT SPAIN

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ONE OF THE MAJOR STEPS leading to the outbreak of World War II was the overthrow by Hitler and Mussolini of the Spanish Republic during the bitter Civil War of 1936-39. The German and Italian dictators, with their Spanish stooge Franco, were able to win this highly strategic victory primarily because of the treachery of the Social Democratic and liberal forces in Europe and the United States. The USSR gave extensive support to the embattled Spanish Republicans, and the Communist parties in many countries organized armed forces to fight the fascists; but this was not enough to win the war.

The Social Democrats and liberals, who were a powerful force in the governments of Britain, France, and the United States, sabotaged the key Spanish struggle. With their criminally stupid and hypocritical policy of "non-intervention," they were instrumental in prohibiting the sale of munitions to the legal Spanish Republican Government, at the same time that the fascist dictators were buying arms wherever they pleased and were pouring a flood of men and munitions into Spain. Consequently, the Hitlerites won a decisive victory, badly defeating the democratic forces of Europe and America, and opening the way for launching their projected World War II.

Undoubtedly, the Wall Street planners of a third world war, profiting from the experiences of Hitler and Mussolini in Spain, have been trying (and still are) to make another Spain of Korea; that is, to develop the civil war in the latter country into a prelude to a great world conflagration — out of which they have hoped to conquer world domination.

This is the only possible meaning to such moves as Truman's plunging the United States into the war, the drive of MacArthur towards the Yalu and Manchuria, and his repeated proposals to bomb Chinese cities, the obvious (but balked) intention of President Truman to use the atombomb in Korea, the refusal to establish a cease-fire a year ago upon the proposal of the Chinese, the flagrant attempt of President Eisenhower to extend the war into China by his proposed landing of Chiang Kai-shek's forces on the Chinese mainland, and the persistent sabotage of the long truce negotations by both the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. Their policy has been to extend the war, not to end it. They have tried to make their puppet Rhee into a Franco. And in these warlike policies, they have had the enthusiastic support of the right wing Social Democrats of the world.

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BUT KOREA has proved not to be a Spain. This is because since the civil war in Spain the world peace forces have grown enormously stronger. In the bitter struggle of the past three years, the democratic forces of the world were powerful enough to save the North Korean People's Republic from going the fatal way of the Spanish Republic. The brave North Korean and Chinese soldiers fought to a standstill all the imperialist armies; the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy, by a stubborn political and diplomatic fight, defeated all attempts to expand the Korean war, and the masses of the peoples in the capitalist countries, including the United States, refused to support their governments in imperialist attempts to develop the Korean war into a world war.

Consequently, the Wall Street warmakers were compelled to sign the Korean truce.

The cease-fire in Korea is, as the Communist Party statement says, a real victory for the peace forces of the world, including, of course, the great bulk of the American people.

But this victory is not yet final. That the warmongers have still not abandoned their hopes of making Korea the jumping-off place for a great Asian and world war is evidenced by the threat of the U. S. Government that, if at the end of three months, the coming negotiations have not satisfied its demands, it will withdraw from the parleys. This is the Syngman Rhee program, but it does not signify that the U. S. is following the leadership of this would-be Franco, but vice versa. Rhee is doing what Washington tells him.

The three months' Eisenhower-Dulles ultimatum is a dangerous war provocation.

It signifies that the State Department will try to sabotage the peace negotiations and try to prevent their success. Already the preliminary steps in this obstructionism is to be seen in the dim and hopeless view being taken by government officials, military leaders and the big press regarding the effectiveness of the armistice. Washington and its mouthpieces are now showing in innumerable ways that peace in Korea is unwelcome to them.

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THE PEACE-LOVING people should challenge at once the outrageous three months' ultimatum of Eisenhower and Dulles. There must be no such dictation, no time limits set. The peace conference must work in a free atmosphere, with all the time it requires to settle the maze of complicated questions with which it will be confronted. To set a three months' limit on it is an act of political irresponsibility and warmongering.

The mass peace forces that compelled Wall Street to sign the Korean truce must also compell it to sign an eventual democratic peace. Otherwise there will be no such peace achieved. Korea must not be the beginning of a great war, as Wall Street seeks, but the first stages of a solid world peoce, as the people of this and other countries want.

Returning Farmers, Shopkeepers Tell of Treatment in West Berlin

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

BERLIN, July 29.—Farmers, factory owners, shopkeepers, intellectuals—all are returning to East Germany in increasing numbers following the recent Government decisions. Within a matter of days farmers are getting back their land and shopkeepers their businesses. When they need it, they are being granted credits.

I went to a reception center in the center of Berlin. As we entered the waiting room—furnished with comfortable armchairs, a radio, magazines—coffee was being served. A nurse was looking after a young baby while the mother and father were being interviewed in an adjoining room.

At this particular center about 50 people a day, often with their children, have been reporting and asking to go back to their homes. That day Theodor Haus of Daenzen, near Leipzig, had been in. He had left his home on June 10 because he had stolen two lamps from the factory where he worked and was frightened of the consequences.

In West Berlin they had told him he should not, on any account, return to East Germany as he would get six years imprisonment.

FARMER RETURNS

The day before farmer Richard Schneider and his wife Margarete had applied to return to their 100-hectare farm in Berlin-Malchow.

Together with four other farmers Schneider had left the Republic, fearing punishment for non-payment of tax arrears. Four of the five had now returned and, reported Schneider, the fifth intends to return.

One of the government decisions is that land confiscated for such offenses is to be returned and the debts cancelled.

If people report too late for them to return to their homes that day, or if they have no money, this is taken care of. Otherwise, as far as I could see, it is possible to be in and out of the place in an hour complete with the necessary papers.

Two youngsters I met in the waiting room were 19-year-old Wolfgang Klein from Pankow and 17-year-old Wolf Hartlichen from Prenzlau.

Klein said: "Oh, I went over there for the experience, but my grodness, I'm not half glad to be back." He went to West Berlin in April and had been living in "refugee" camps.

He said that on arrival in West Berlin they were interminably questioned by German and Occupation Power representatives. He had been questioned by the Americans who, among other things, asked him whether he knew such and such an official of his local trade union or German-Soviet Friendship Society.

If refugees are recognized as political refugees, the choice seems to consist in either going into the Foreign Legion, working in West Germany for extremely low wages for a farmer, being sent to work in Canada as a lumberjack or, if you looked strong, being sent to work in a mine.

If you were not recognized as a political refugee the outlook was even bleaker, with the possibility of earning a mark a day as a camp orderly or similar work.

Klein said that he had not taken part in the East Berlin riots, but several camp inmates had done so and explained what they had done to provoke the crowd in the democratic sector.

At this point the other lad chimed in. He had been taken to West Berlin by his guardian in 1951. For some time he had been working as house decorator and, on June 17, he was working at a vocational school in Neukoelln.

The head of the school had urged his class to go to Potsdamer Platz, explaining that the Stalin Allee builders were on strike and that the government building in the Democratic sector was going to be stormed.

"I didn't go," said Hartlichen, "and plenty of the others slipped off home, too."

LAST STRAW

Hartlichen said that this was the last straw and he had decided to come back. On arrival here he had telegraphed his old schoolteacher and was hoping to be able to return to his old school and resume his studies.

The other boy was returning to his home but had not decided what job he wanted to do.

It wasn't necessary for either of them to say how glad they were to be back. This was quite obvious. They are part of the rising tide of former "refugees" who have had more than enough of the "Golden West."

Bridges Defense Committee Protests Smear

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27. — The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee last week challenged the U.S. Attorney General to withdraw its name from his "subversive list" or grant a hearing.

The committee, composed of the executive board members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, has twice been cited by the Attorney General with no hearing of any kind.

Wm. Heikkila Wins Delay in Deportation

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Some 100 supporters of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born heard Doris Walker, attorney, explain the court order that has staved off until Aug. 13 deportation proceedings against William Heikkila.

Heikkila, born in Finland and brought to the U. S. at the age of 2½ months, and whose older and younger brothers and sisters were born in the U. S., has been subject to Immigration Service persecution for more than a dozen years.

Now a temporary restraining order has been won from Federal District Judge Oliver C. Carter that stays Heikkila's deportation until Carter decides whether or not he has jurisdiction. Should he so decide, an injunction staying Heikkila's deportation will be granted until Carter decides the Constitutional aspects of the case.

Other speakers at the meeting included Heikkila and Nat Yanish, circulation manager of The Daily People's World. Yanish, also a deportation drive victim, is at liberty on bail until a decision is given on the parole aspects of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

An Angry Florida Newspaper Puts Some Pointed Questions to Its Readers

By MILTON HOWARD

SMASHING HARD at McCarthy's stooge, J. B. Matthews, for his attack on the Protestant Church in the U.S.A., the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times asks its readers (July 12) "was not this shocking slur upon the American ministry the last straw for you?"

The St. Petersburg Times fully —and mistakenly — accepts the standard misrepresentation about the nature of the working-class Marxist movement in this country, which it glibly accepts as a "conspiracy" without proof. But the hard logic of experience with the "anti-Communist" fascists of the McCarthyite stripe alarms it to the possible loss of its own liberties.

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THUS, the FLORIDA paper accurately notes that the McCarthy mob is making its own decrees as to what ideas are to be permitted to the American people, and that by so doing the McCarthyites are out to strangle every possible advocacy of social change. The paper hits especially hard the McCarthy-McCarran trick of the so-called "parallel ideas" or "following the Communist line."

Angrily, the Times puts its finger on this McCarthy tactic:

"Are you for slum clearance? Ah! Ha! So are the Communists.

"Are you against sweatshop? So are the Communists!

"Are you against racial discrimination and the evils of segregation? So arwe the Communists!

"Are you for fair wages and decent working conditions for all employes? So are the Communists.

"Are you for better educational opportunities for all? So are the Communists.

"Are you against the monopolies? So are the Communists.

"Are you against the monopolies? So are the Communists.

"Are you against war? So are the Communists.

The St. Petersburgh Times feels that it is by this kind of trick "that the professional anti-Communists work their greatest evil."

THE PAPER puts its finger on the calculated aim of this trick:

"It seeks to prevent any support for any progressive social or political reform by making people afraid of being accused of communism, or of promoting 'foreign ideologies'."

The Times then asks its readers whether or not it is a fact by this "cunning and unscrupulous" tactic they too have been led to surrender their own American liberties:

"How far in the light of present conditions would you stick your neck out to support some social reform—however desirable—if you happen to know that

(Continued on Page 7)

170 WITNESSES LISTED AT MURDER TRIAL OF MINERS

CLAY, W. Va., July 29.—One hundred and seventy witnesses—89 of them called by the defense—stood by yesterday prepared to testify in the frameup murder trial of Jennings R. Bail, 23-year-old coal miner.

Bail is the first of three miners, charged with killing a company thug, to go on trial before a special jury imported from Braxton County.

Bail, Dennis A. Graham, 19, and Clifford L. Pritchard, in his early 20s, were indicted by a special coal company grand jury for the death of a company gunman, Charles Frame.

Frame was fatally wounded when he with other company thugs shot up a strikers' food kitchen near Dille on May 7. More than 50 miners, who had been on strike since September against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., were arrested. But Bail and his two colleagues were carrying guns.

To make a conviction easier, Prosecuting Attorney James Reed announced the state would not ask the death penalty.

Bail, a thin-faced, dark-haired father of a four-year-old son, sat quietly in the crowded courtroom and in the judge's chambers while legal arguments whirled around him.

He said he had worked four years at the mine in Widen, most of the time as a motor operator, before he walked out with the original group of strikers last September. The defendant Graham was also in court. Both miners said they had never before been arrested.

Defense attorneys Hillis Townsend of Charleston, Mayor D. L. Salisbury of Dunbar and Earl L. Eakle of Clay objected to the jurors being drawn from Braxton County. They said there were enough eligible prospective jurors in Clay County.

Judge Charles A. Duffield ruled an impartial jury could not be picked from Clay County.

The court, however, had difficulty getting a jury from Braxton County. Of 80 summoned, only 63 Braxton residents appeared in court. And 47 of them were called before a panel of 20 was selected, as required by law. For a while it seemed it would be impossible to get even the 20.

Time after time prospective jurors were dismissed when they declared they had already made up their minds about the case, or when they testified they had strong feelings about organized labor.

Day of Thanksgiving for Truce Celebrated Throughout Illinois

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 29.—It was a day of thanksgiving for the truce in Korea throughout Illinois yesterday, proclaimed by Gov. William G. Stratton, who said that the armistice "gives us renewed hope for genuine world peace."

There were special peace services in churches throughout state, and similar services will be held on Sunday.

Gov. Stratton's proclamation stated that "this long-awaited outcome thrills the hearts of thousands of our citizens."

Similar statements, which gave recognition to the widespread desire for peace which had brought about the Korean truce, were issued by public officials and others throughout this area.

"This is the day we have been waiting for," declared Mayor Walter M. Jeorse of East Chicago, Ind. "We can only hope that some final settlement can be made to give the world the peace it so desperately seeks."

The peace news here was greeted with ringing of church bells in Chicago and surrounding towns.

In Park Ridge, the Rev. John B. Hubbard, president of the local ministers association, ordered the bells of four churches to ring for 15 minutes to commemorate the cease-fire.

In Whiting, Ind., Mayor Andrew S. Kovacik declared that "most people can't believe it's over."

"We can only hope," he said, "that this truce will lead to a peace that will last for all time, and not only in Korea but throughout the world."

Declared Vernon C. Anderson, mayor of Hammond:

"We now lift our prayers toward the end that an honorable and permanent peace may be worked out at the conference table."

Beer Strike in Milwaukee Ends

MILWAUKEE, July 29. — The CIO United Brewery Workers last night voted to accept a contract proposal in the 76-day-old strike here, and went back to work.

Local 9 of the brewery union announced 4,710 members had voted to accept, 1,537 voted to reject, 28 ballots were blank and nine void.

A union spokesman said the actual work week was reduced to 37½ hours by virtue of paid lunch hours of 30 minutes each day. Other clauses, he said, were: A 20-cent hourly wage increase for breweries and bottle house workers and 30 cents an hour for powerhouse and mechanical workers.

It was understood a pension plan of 10 cents per hour to be paid by the employer to start March 1 next year, and an automatic seven and a half-cent increase starting at the same time in a contract to expire June 1, 1955, were also included, besides health and welfare plans.

Soviet Autos In Holland

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—The first 70 of 500 Russian - built "Muscovite" cars expected in Holland this year arrived here recently on the Soviet ship Krymov.

The car is a four-door sedan, which does about 37 miles to the gallon.

54 Tin Mines In Malaya Shut

LONDON, July 29.—Fifty-four tin mines in Malaya have shut down in the past three months, it was announced in Singapore recently.

Their workers are now unemployed and have no unemployment insurance or relief.

The mines are small or medium sized, but even the large mines, due to falling tin prices, have long been laying off workers.

Sir Donald McGillivray, the Deputy High Commissioner for Malaya under Gen. Templer, arrived in London last week for talks on the critical financial and economic position that falling tin and rubber prices have produced in that country.

For the first six months of this year, government revenue has only been half the figure estimated in the budget.

The chief source of revenue is the export tax on tin and rubber and with these prices still dropping the financial position of the Malayan government is desperate.

Already all the primitive social services in the country have been slashed by 20 percent.

If the decline in revenue continues the only possibility of making any considerable economy would be to slash the swollen expenditure on the military and police force, which is the chief charge on the budget.

Only the end of the Malayan war can save Malaya from financial collapse.

2,000 Face Firing At Harvester's Farmall Plant

Special to the Daily Worker

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 29.—Mass layoffs are due Monday at the International Harvester plant here making Farmalls, the company's biggest selling farm tractor. On that day, production will be cut in half, with 1,500 to 2,000 of the plant's 4,800 workers facing dismissal, according to a company spokesman.

The announcement brought an immediate protest from UE-FE Local 109, whose members have little outlook for getting other work.

The Quad-Cities area, which includes Rock Island, was described by local leaders as "rapidly becoming a blighted area."

Other plants here, making mainly farm implements, have been laying off workers. This includes John Deere, J. I. Case and Minneapolis-Moline. Another Harvester plant in nearby East Moline is also reported on the verge of drastic layoffs.

Milt Burns, director of the UE-FE Harvester conference board, says an area-wide emergency conference is being proposed to plan joint action by all unions.

He indicated that some of the problems are welfare and compensation, a shorter work-week, and Government aid to farmers.

The Farmall plant has a stockpile of 65,000 farm tractors. The deepening farm crisis has stopped sales of farm machinery, most of which is considered over-priced.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced this week that farm income declined sharply in the first six months of 1953. In June, farm receipts were 13 percent below June 1952.

China Trebles Primary Schools

VIENNA, July 30.—Since the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek, the number of children attending primary school in China has more than trebled, the World Conference of Teachers meeting in Vienna was told here last week.

Mr. San Ming, representing the 1,700,000 teachers of People's China, said that even greater strides had been made in adult education.

In 1952, 2,344,000 workers and 27 million peasants took courses outside their working hours, and 50 million peasants attended winter schools in their villages, he said.

He concluded his speech by opposing the militarization of Japan and Germany and demanded peace treaties with them instead. The delegations from these countries enthusiastically greeted this statement.

Teachers of 46 countries are represented at this conference by 160 delegates and 102 observers.

Italian delegate Signor Parquale d'Albiero pointed out that in his country "the principal problem is to break down the barrier which separates the children without a school from the teachers without a job."

Speaking for the French delegation, Mme. Jaqueline Marchand gave examples of teachers who had been fired because of their opinions.

Mrs. Hani, representing 450,000 teachers in Japan, spoke of the attack on their liberties and the effects of the U. S. occupation of her country. "We have had to overcome many difficulties in order to take part in this congress," she said.

"We think that teachers, in spite of any differences, can agree to work together for the happiness of the children."

In the Worker This Week

Negotiation, Key To World Issues
By John Pittman

Steeltown Hears The Truce News
By Carl Hirsch

A Program to Avert a Bust
By Bernard Burton

The New York Elections
By Alan Max

The People Won Italian Elections

Another Piece on W. Va. Miners
By Joseph North

People Sing of The Rosenbergs
By Walter Lowenfels and David Platt

Witchhunt at Albany
By Lester Rodney

Profile of a Penna. Miner
By Art Shields

Stand Up and Be Counted
A Sermon

Albertson Cited for Spurning Stoolie Role

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—William Albertson, executive-secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, was cited for contempt of court today in the Smith Act trial when he told Judge Rabe Marsh he could not betray the best traditions of the labor movement by becoming a stoolpigeon.

Prosecutor Edward C. Boyle had asked Albertson to give the names of workers present at a Communist Party meeting in 1947, when he was elected secretary of the Pittsburgh Party district.

When Albertson refused, Judge Marsh directed him to answer.

Albertson said with deep feeling:

"My wife and I have tried to raise our children in the best traditions of the American labor movement. We have given them a hatred for spies, stoolpigeons and scabs. I could not look my children in the face if I violated those traditions."

The judge then curtly ordered Albertson to answer. And Albertson said again:

"I have no intention of defying the authority of this court. But there is another authority—that of human decency."

He said he could not turn innocent men and women over to persecution by giving their names.

Judge Marsh then found Albertson guilty of "willful and deliberate contempt of court," and said he would be punished when the trial ended.

The judge brushed aside objections from attorneys Ralph Powe and Reuben Terris while Boyle was asking his contempt questions.

Irving Weissman, the first defense witness, was cited four times on "contempt" charges.

Albertson went under cross-examination yesterday after the court barred his best defense evidence.

The evidence was a statement by the head of the Michigan State Police saying that Michigan Communists did not practice any violence or advocate any violence.

The Michigan police chief, Donald S. Leonard, was explaining why no Communists were being prosecuted under the state's anti-subversive law. His "undercover

(Continued on Page 6)

PICKET GE N.Y. OFFICE TODAY AGAINST JOB BIAS

General Electric headquarters in New York at 570 Lexington Ave. will be picketed today (Thursday) between 4 and 6 p.m., in protest to demand fair employment practices at the new GE plant in Louisville, Ky., it was announced yesterday by the Greater New York Labor Council.

This action, the Council said, will bring to the attention of the New York public the facts behind the recent move of the appliances division of GE from a northern area to the south.

GE, the Council added, "has already made it clear that it plans to continue its policy of job discrimination against Negro workers. Out of an expected labor force of 18,000 workers, approximately 1,000 have been hired thus far, of which only 35 are Negro—all as porters and on unskilled jobs. None of the Negro trainees who received specific training through the Louisville Board of Education for the kinds of jobs at GE have been hired at these skills."

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Battles that Won Reading Rights for Political Prisoners

By HERBERT APTHEKER

THE DAILY WORKER performed an important service for all lovers of freedom and justice by publishing a two-part article (July 20-21) by Mrs. Peggy Dennis. Mrs. Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, points out that her husband and the other Smith Act political prisoners suffer special discriminatory treatment in jail. Among other evidences of such persecution, she cites the fact that these prisoners are forbidden to receive printed matter of their choice. They are specifically forbidden to receive Marxist and progressive publications, such as the Daily Worker, The Worker, the People's Voice, Masses and Mainstream, and Political Affairs.

This censorship reflects the fact—and fact it is despite the hypocritical denials of the government—that Eugene Dennis and his fellow-Smith Act frame-up victims are political prisoners. The government acts in a wholly arbitrary, tyrannical and illegal manner in exerting this censorship, and the removal of that censorship could be achieved immediately if enough people demanded it.

In 1934, the Sing Sing prison in New York and the Blawnox Workhouse in Pennsylvania suspended its censorship of left-wing publications and allowed the delivery, by mail, of the Daily Worker, New Masses and the Labor Defender, organ of the International Labor Defense, to any of the prisoners who might subscribe. This action was taken because delegations representing the I. L. D. and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners visited the wardens and demanded it, and because hundreds of readers of the publications involved wrote to the wardens demanding it.

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THAT SAME YEAR, the late Charles Krumbein, then New York District Organizer of the Communist Party, was arrested on a passport violation technicality, dating back six years, convicted and given the unprecedented sentence, for such a purely formal violation, of 18 months' imprisonment.

Krumbein was sent to the Lewisburg, Pa., federal prison, and while there subscribed to the three publications just named. At first he received them, but in February, 1935, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons ordered their delivery to cease. The groups which had won victories in Sing Sing and Blawnox now turned their pressure upon the Federal government. As a result, on April 27, 1935, the director's censorship order was rescinded and Krumbein received the publications he wanted.

In that period, a person like Clifton Fadiman publicly protested political censorship directed against prisoners, declaring: "This seems to me quite contradictory to all our cherished American principles of free expression" (Letter to Editor, N. Y. World-Telegram, Feb. 3, 1934).

Whether or not Fadiman would today feel free to defend so ardently "our cherished American principles of free expression," those principles remain and there are millions today in our country who do ardently cherish them. On so broad, so elementary, an issue as protesting the arbitrary act of a particular official in banning books or periodicals from a prisoner, one could get the widest kind of support.

The government insists that its prisons are meant to restrain only bodies, not minds. Let it then eliminate the political censorship of the written and printed word now imposed upon its prisoners!

Inner Conflicts in The British Labor Party

LONDON, July 27 (FP).—The controversy in the British Labor Party which has been smoldering quietly since the big Bevanite victory at last year's conference is about to blaze up. Curiously enough, it has been started by a clash between two opponents of leftwinger Aneurin Bevan—Arthur Greenwood and Herbert Morrison.

Three rightwing union leaders—Sir William Lawther, president of the miners; Arthur Deakin, secretary of Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, and Tom Williamson of the General and Municipal Workers—have decided to back Morrison against Greenwood in the annual election for treasurer at the party conference in Margate this October.

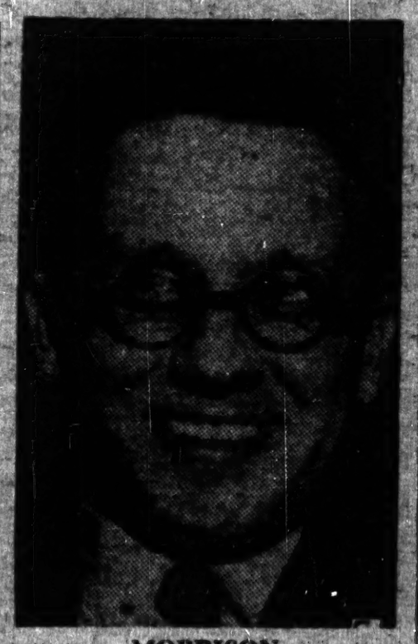
Greenwood beat Morrison for the job 10 years ago and has been reelected unopposed ever since. This year he is also chairman of the party, and it will be a double blow if he has to announce his own defeat from the chair.

No one suggests that Greenwood is a Bevanite, although he has roused the anger of some union leaders by his efforts to heal the breach in the party. He is scheduled to be pushed out after a lifetime of service because Morrison wants to get back on the Labor Party executive, and he cannot do so as a nominee of the local Labor parties, which ousted him two years ago.

The Labor Party leaders are elected in different ways. The unions affiliated to the party—and that includes all the principal unions except the teachers and some organizations of government and city employes—vote separately to elect 12 representatives to the executive. The local Labor groups in the various electoral districts elect seven on a separate vote. The sections vote together for five women representatives and the Treasurer.

BLOCK SYSTEM

Voting is on the block system; that is, the conference delegates poll their total membership. The unions count all members who pay



MORRISON

an extra levy for the Labor Party, over and above the normal subscription. The Labor groups poll all the members on their books.

This system means that the unions record their votes in millions, while the local Labor groups have only thousands. It is the Labor groups which do most of the work at elections and which include in their membership the active trade unionists, but it is the unions which decide every seat except the seven chosen by the local groups.

Thus you have the paradoxical situation that Bevan is certain of victory in the local Labor Party group but would be defeated if he depended on the union vote. Morrison is certain of defeat by the local Labor parties but would win if he could be elected by the unions.

Morrison is regarded by his friends as the natural successor to Clement Attlee as leader of the party and potential Prime Minister of a Labor government. It would be a shattering blow to his prestige if for the third time he is rejected by the very people in the local Labor groups on whom the party relies for its active support. So he has decided not to risk it.

But in fighting Greenwood, who is loved and respected by all sections of the party, Morrison may find he has made a mistake. By accepting the nomination of the union leaders who are leading the anti-Bevan campaign and who are also fighting a rearguard action against the demand for a more socialist policy, he has declared himself champion of the rightwing. And the rightwing is on the defensive. It is facing opposition from unions like the National Union of Railwaymen, Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and many others, which are far away from the Communists but are becoming convinced that leaders like Lawther and Deakin are trying to destroy the socialist basis of the Labor Party.

These unions will rally to the support of Greenwood, who led the party during the illness of Attlee in the critical days of 1939 and who was responsible for the Beveridge Plan on which the Labor government's extension of social services was based. So, although Deakin, Lawther and Williamson start with more than two million votes out of seven million, they may still find themselves in a minority.

Whatever the result, and even if Greenwood is finally persuaded to withdraw to give Morrison a clear field, the episode will embitter the clash within both the unions and the Labor Party.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Tough Fight Ahead for Policy of Negotiation

THE GUY that helped to start the Korean war and the guy that didn't want to end the war but pressed for carrying it to China are now going to Seoul to represent you and me in conversations with Syngman Rhee.

That's right — fantastic as it seems!

John Foster Dulles, who inspected Rhee's troops, pepped up his political stooges and wired from Tokyo support for his "dynamic policy" — all a few days before the outbreak of the war on June 25, 1950 — is going "to confer" with Rhee about the Rhee-U.S. common line at the political conference.

And accompanying Dulles is none other than the Senator from Formosa, the hard-faced Willie Knowland who together with Joe McCarthy are Chiang Kai-shek's best pals in Washington.

This cold-blooded couple is going to speak in our name, but not in our interest. You can bet your next year's wages—if you are lucky enough to get them—that what's good for Dulles and Knowland is NOT good for you and your country.

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DULLES AND Knowland, among the more glib of the McCarthyite mob, stand for the policy of ultimatum, threat and provocation.

They do not stand for the policy of negotiation.

You can see their influence in the threat of the Eisenhower Administration that it will walk out of the political conference 90 days after it opens "if it is convinced the Koreans and Chinese are negotiating in bad faith."

Arthur Krock, a veteran political commentator with a score of almost 100 percent reactionary analyses, observed that such a walkout in company with Rhee would give the Eisenhower Administration a "freer hand" in carrying on the war. (N. Y. Times, 7-28)

". . . United States military men would direct that war and the only limitation on how they should pursue it to a satisfactory objective would be that imposed by President Eisenhower," wrote Krock.

Already, it seems, with the ink still wet on the armistice paper, there is speculation on resuming the war with a "freer hand," with no limitations!

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WHAT MAY CONSTITUTE "bad faith" on the part of the "Communists" in the minds of Dulles and Knowland?

It would be simpler to enumerate what these dollar-grubbing McCarthyites would call "good faith" on the part of "Communists," for that could be put into a few words: voluntary self-extinction or total capitulation which is the same as voluntary self-extinction.

But the policy of ultimatum and threat is already setting the stage to brand virtually any principled stand by the other side as "bad faith."

The Wall Street Journal's Ray Cromley reports (7-28) that Dulles is drafting a plan "to high-pressure the Reds into agreeing to a unified Korea."

Don't be misled by the term "unified Korea." The Koreans, Chinese, Soviet people, and most of the rest of humanity want a "unified Korea," but not one "unified" by and under the Rhee gang.

Such a "unified Korea" is what Dulles, Knowland, McCarthy and Rhee want, however, and unless "the Reds" give in — Cromley reports — Dulles will threaten to keep South Korea an armed camp, to continue an economic embargo on China and will continue opposing China's admission to the United Nations. Moreover, "the Reds" are going to have to promise to do what Dulles wants "not only in Korea, but all over Asia."

That there is more than guesswork in Cromley's report is evident from the alarmed tone of Walter Lippmann's warning that "we shall not be able to honor" the promise to Rhee of Korean unification on his terms. (N.Y. Herald-Tribune, 7-28).

And Lippmann also tries to get his fellow Republicans to understand that the Dulles plan to bar the Soviet Union, China, India and other interested parties from the political conference is unwise.

At least one Republican Senator Wiley, representing Joe McCarthy's Wisconsin electorate, appears to be impressed by the Lippmann logic.

But with Dulles and Knowland and McCarthy it is not a case of wisdom or unwisdom; these people have a false view of the world and of reality, and imagine themselves far more powerful than they are.

What they lack in the power to turn back the clock of history, however, they do not lack in the power to stage provocations and impede progress toward peace. And that power remains a source of real peril to the American people and truly American national interests.

The Gov't Plot in Rosenbergs Case

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

II

ETHEL AND JULIUS Rosenberg were political prisoners. Their trial was one of America's most open political trials. At the zero hour the judicial and the administrative branches of government dominated the scene; the first, through the Supreme Court; the second, through the Department of Justice.

At the very last moment, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, William O. Douglas, granted the condemned pair a stay of execution based on defense counsel's raising the profound question whether the trial court had a legal right to decree death. Constitutional rights of the political prisoners were involved. Due process of law was involved. Justice Douglas acted with great responsibility and explained his action by saying:

"The cold truth is that the death sentence may not be imposed for what the Rosenbergs did, unless the jury so recommends. . . . Here the trial court was without jurisdiction to impose a death sentence since the jury had not recommended it.

"Before the present argument I knew only that the question was serious and substantial, now I am sure of the answer—I know, deep in my heart, that I am right on the law. Knowing that, my duty is clear."

What a far-reaching statement: the Supreme Court, representative of one of the three "equal" branches of our government, was asked to review the right of a Federal trial judge to impose the death sentence.

It is theoretically the right of all citizens equally to receive every protection guaranteed them by our Bill of Rights. Justices Douglas and Hugo L. Black sought to enforce this Constitutional guarantee. But a strange phenomenon took place. The administrative branch of government refused to permit this protection to be granted to the Rosenbergs. It stepped in and demanded that the judicial branch reverse and disregard a justice who sought only to safeguard Constitutional liberties.

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OUR THEORY of government is that all three branches are co-equal. Any branch may step in to check an abuse of constitutional rights by another. This is a responsibility to the people. Justice Douglas had acted in protection of constitutional rights. The Supreme Court, coerced by the administrative branch of government retreated before the McCarthyism hysteria. It set the stay of execution aside. The Rosenbergs were sent to their death.

The most profound question of whether the judge could impose the death sentence in this case was evaded in frantic haste.

Two salient factors should be examined:

The first is that the Attorney-General, as a representative of the President of the United States, is not supposed to be seeking conviction; he is not seeking vengeance; it is his sole duty to make sure that justice is done. In this case justice was subverted. The administrative branch of government with malice aforethought, sought the execution and obtained the conviction through the testimony of criminal elements. The administrative branch of government decreed against an exercise of Constitutional rights and justice for these two citizens.

The second fact brought out by Douglas' stay is not less sensational. Not one other Supreme Court Justice had read the trial record, yet seven times they ruled against these two people whose lives were at stake. The Acting Solicitor General who called for the reconvening of the Supreme Court had not read the trial record—yet he induced the Chief Justice to hastily convene the entire court and to have them reverse the justifiable and responsible stay granted by the one man who had read the complete case history. As the President's agent, the Acting Solicitor General secured the death of the petitioners from the pen of the six justices who had not read the trial record. Thus was this crime of government consummated.

This crime of government goes beyond the monstrous legal lynchings of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven, and the innumerable other framed and murdered black Americans.

The political conclusion must be that the execution of the Rosenbergs was a crime of government—the culmination of a conspiracy of government to commit murder and for far-reaching but carefully concealed purposes.

Every branch of government was involved. During the trial the legislative branch of government intensified the inquisitional terror of the Un-American Activities Committee, the Subversive Activities Control Board, and Senator McCarthy's criminal circuses. Thus was the legal lynch atmosphere recreated and perpetuated, with the most strident drums of war beating out the cry that the country was in danger from a "foreign power."

(To Be Concluded)

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Greetings! Ben Davis!

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is due to arrive in Pittsburgh today, his first trip outside of the high, thick walls of a prison since July, 1951. This beloved Communist and Negro leader will be a defense witness on behalf of five of his own comrades now on trial there under the same Smith Act, whose infamous thought control provisions sent him to serve a five-year sentence.

I can well imagine the joy with which Nelson, Careathers, Weismann, Dolsen and Albertson will greet him. It is a matter of great sorrow to me and I am sure I can speak for my 12 comrades convicted too here in New York in the second Foley Square trial, that we are not able to be there in person to greet him. We send him our loving greetings and our congratulations on his public appearance.

It is a courageous act. His very presence will give new publicity to the trial, which was dragged for many months by the prosecution and has been beset by many misfortunes to the defendants—including accidents and sickness.

No one is better qualified to present the true views, programs and activities of the Communist Party and to refute the lies and distortions of the government, than is Ben Davis. His words will have an immediate wide audience among steel workers and coal miners around the Iron City; and among the Negro people and workers everywhere. The Negro press is geared to covering the event nationwide.

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THE REASON that I and my 12 co-defendants cannot be there will be known to Ben Davis. It is that we are virtually living in protective custody, limited under our bail in our movements to the Southern District of New York, which encompasses Manhattan, Bronx and counties north to a few miles south of Albany. But you other New Yorkers who read this are not so circumscribed—not yet. I envy you because many of you can change your vacation plans or take off for a day or two, to go to Pittsburgh to greet Ben Davis by your presence in the courtroom during one or more of the days he is on the witness stand.

He will start testifying as soon as Albertson finishes his testimony, which is expected to be Monday. Imagine his joy to see some faces "from home"—Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn, the East Side! Delegations will undoubtedly be there from nearby Pennsylvania—Ohio and N. J. cities.

You may find him looking thinner and older. Prison is no health resort. But you'll find he is the same fighting, eloquent Ben we all know. It's well worth traveling 900 miles to see him smile. He will be lodged in jail while he is in Pittsburgh, and his contact restricted to the defendants and their lawyers. But the news of his presence there and the words he utters will ring around the world. He will speak for all the Communist leaders now in prison, whose voices have been silenced and whose pens have been stilled for two long years. He will confront us, by his very presence there, with the need of a vast mass movement for their release.

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THE TERRIBLE LAG of these many months will not be easy to explain to Ben Davis. His brief emergence from his prison cell demands an answer from all of us—what are we doing to protest against the discrimination and denial of privileges granted to other prisoners, practiced against these working class leaders? He will return to a jimcrow prison—to work at dusty drudgery in a prison basement. Will he return to be buried and forgotten or will his living presence in Pittsburgh signalize a determined, ever-growing campaign for his release?

The month of July, two years since Ben Davis and his comrades went to prison, was dedicated to the cause of Amnesty. But the tragic month of June 1953, never to be forgotten as the month of infamy when the Rosenbergs were executed, made attention and preparation for the dedication of July to Amnesty practically impossible. All conscious hearts and minds were involved in activities on behalf of the Rosenbergs. But the very depth, width and strength of this movement, in its 11th hour, demonstrates that people can be moved and will act in a political case. We may reproach ourselves with too little and too late, but neither defeatism nor fatalism should come out of that heroic struggle and sacrifice.

Starting in the fall a new campaign will be launched by the National Committee for Amnesty. It should be highlighted by the testimony of Ben Davis.

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ONLY ONCE BEFORE, when John Gates, editor of this paper, was brought last year to Washington from Atlanta Penitentiary, has there been an opportunity for anyone from the outside world, to see these prisoners, except their relatives. Gates testified magnificently before the Subversive Activities Control Board. But not enough people were there to hear, nor was it given sufficient circulation afterwards. This should not happen again in Pittsburgh.

Solidarity with the men there on trial under the infamous Smith Act, and with Ben Davis, who risks further imprisonment for "contempt" by taking the stand there, should be made manifest by the presence in the courtroom of spectators from many cities. It will guarantee him a respectful hearing. Never again should there be a repetition of the insult to this heroic son of the Negro people as when Judge Medina, full of bias and prejudice, said to him as a witness: "You be a good boy."

With the signing of a truce in Korea, not because of the ruling class but in spite of them, a new spirit of peace is abroad in the land. William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress has called for "A Cease-Fire on the Bill of Rights." It is a good

(Continued on Page 8)

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In 1934, the Sing Sing prison in New York and the Blawnox Workhouse in Pennsylvania suspended its censorship of left-wing publications and allowed the delivery, by mail, of the Daily Worker, New Masses and the Labor Defender, organ of the International Labor Defense, to any of the prisoners who might subscribe. This action was taken because delegations representing the I. L. D. and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners visited the wardens and demanded it, and because hundreds of readers of the publications involved wrote to the wardens demanding it.

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THAT SAME YEAR, the late Charles Krumbein, then New York District Organizer of the Communist Party, was arrested on a passport violation technicality, dating back six years, convicted and given the unprecedented sentence, for such a purely formal violation, of 18 months' imprisonment.

Krumbein was sent to the Lewisburg, Pa., federal prison, and while there subscribed to the three publications just named. At first he received them, but in February, 1935, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons ordered their delivery to cease. The groups which had won victories in Sing Sing and Blawnox now turned their pressure upon the Federal government. As a result, on April 27, 1935, the director's censorship order was rescinded and Krumbein received the publications he wanted.

In that period, a person like Clifton Fadiman publicly protested political censorship directed against prisoners, declaring: "This seems to me quite contradictory to all our cherished American principles of free expression" (Letter to Editor, N. Y. World-Telegram, Feb. 3, 1934).

Whether or not Fadiman would today feel free to defend so ardently "our cherished American principles of free expression," those principles remain and there are millions today in our country who do ardently cherish them. On so broad, so elementary, an issue as protesting the arbitrary act of a particular official in banning books or periodicals from a prisoner, one could get the widest kind of support.

The government insists that its prisons are meant to restrain only bodies, not minds. Let it then eliminate the political censorship of the written and printed word now imposed upon its prisoners!

Inner Conflicts in The British Labor Party

LONDON, July 27 (FP).—The controversy in the British Labor Party which has been smoldering quietly since the big Bevanite victory at last year's conference is about to blaze up. Curiously enough, it has been started by a clash between two opponents of leftwinger Aneurin Bevan—Arthur Greenwood and Herbert Morrison.

Three rightwing union leaders—Sir William Lawther, president of the miners; Arthur Deakin, secretary of Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, and Tom Williamson of the General and Municipal Workers—have decided to back Morrison against Greenwood in the annual election for treasurer at the party conference in Margate this October.

Greenwood beat Morrison for the job 10 years ago and has been reelected unopposed ever since. This year he is also chairman of the party, and it will be a double blow if he has to announce his own defeat from the chair.

No one suggests that Greenwood is a Bevanite, although he has roused the anger of some union leaders by his efforts to heal the breach in the party. He is scheduled to be pushed out after a lifetime of service because Morrison wants to get back on the Labor Party executive, and he cannot do so as a nominee of the local Labor parties, which ousted him two years ago.

The Labor Party leaders are elected in different ways. The unions affiliated to the party—and that includes all the principal unions except the teachers and some organizations of government and city employes—vote separately to elect 12 representatives to the executive. The local Labor groups in the various electoral districts elect seven on a separate vote. The sections vote together for five women representatives and the treasurer.

BLOCK SYSTEM

Voting is on the block system; that is, the conference delegates poll their total membership. The unions count all members who pay

MORRISON

an extra levy for the Labor Party, over and above the normal subscription. The Labor groups poll all the members on their books.

This system means that the unions record their votes in millions, while the local Labor groups have only thousands. It is the Labor groups which do most of the work at elections and which include in their membership the active trade unionists, but it is the unions which decide every seat except the seven chosen by the local groups.

Thus you have the paradoxical situation that Bevan is certain of victory in the local Labor Party group but would be defeated if he depended on the union vote. Morrison is certain of defeat by the local Labor parties but would win if he could be elected by the unions.

Morrison is regarded by his friends as the natural successor to Clement Attlee as leader of the party and potential Prime Minister of a Labor government. It would be a shattering blow to his prestige if for the third time he is rejected by the very people in the local Labor groups on whom the party relies for its active support. So he has decided not to risk it.

But in fighting Greenwood, who is loved and respected by all sections of the party, Morrison may find he has made a mistake. By accepting the nomination of the union leaders who are leading the anti-Bevan campaign and who are also fighting a rearguard action against the demand for a more socialist policy, he has declared himself champion of the rightwing. And the rightwing is on the defensive. It is facing opposition from unions like the National Union of Railwaymen, Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and many others, which are far away from the Communists but are becoming convinced that leaders like Lawther and Deakin are trying to destroy the socialist basis of the Labor Party.

These unions will rally to the support of Greenwood, who led the party during the illness of Attlee in the critical days of 1939 and who was responsible for the Beveridge Plan on which the Labor government's extension of social services was based. So, although Deakin, Lawther and Williamson start with more than two million votes out of seven million, they may still find themselves in a minority.

Whatever the result, and even if Greenwood is finally persuaded to withdraw to give Morrison a clear field, the episode will embitter the clash within both the unions and the Labor Party.

Daily Worker

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

(Manhattan and Bronx)

Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

State AFL

(Continued from Page 1)

vigor by unions in the civil defense drive, picturing an atomic war as almost certain.

While Miller's unscheduled appearance was not explained, it was also apparent that from the moment the convention opened, a group, notably the ILWG's leaders, have sought to inject a tone to counter the general hopefulness here among delegates that we may be on the way to peace.

The first act was the sudden and unexplained reading by Joseph Tuvim, of the ILGWU of a statement along the lines of Miller's speech when he was supposed to read his report as chairman of the credentials committee.

They didn't leave much of an impression on the delegates and no one took their cue on the convention floor.

Fewer than 200 of the 1,200 delegates were in the hall when Miller spoke.

ILA REPORT

While promising to abolish the notorious shape-up and outlining procedures for bringing charges against graft-accepting leaders, the report of the International Longshoremen's Association to the AFL Tuesday made no provision for the demanded resignation of King Joe Ryan, ILA president now under indictment for stealing union funds.

The report was the ILA's last-ditch attempt to escape expulsion from the AFL in September. The reported "progress" in cleaning out the union of racketeer leadership will be considered Aug. 10 by the AFL national council. If the council finds the promised reforms insufficient, it can recommend that the ILA be expelled at the AFL convention in September.

An earlier "progress report" was rejected by the AFL council in May.

The 15-page report declares that "abolition of the shape-up is now a certainty," but adds that there is still "disagreement . . . (on) . . . specific features of the new system."

TO STUDY CHARGES

As for "alleged receipt by ILA officials and locals of money from employers," the report says that union counsel Louis Waldman has studied the report of the State Crime Commission and prepared a memorandum listing officials "on both the international and local level as to whom there was some evidence alleging misconduct, dereliction of duty or conduct unbecoming a union official."

These charges, the report said, would be presented to a committee acting as a grand jury, to be made up of three union vice-presidents from areas other than New York and two others to be appointed by the president of the State AFL and the city Central Trades and Labor Council.

If either of the two AFL bodies fails to name a committee member, the three ILA officials would examine the evidence.

If this committee should find reasons for perferring charges, they would be given to a trial committee headed by a prominent outside citizen. The report suggested Cyrus Ching, former Federal Mediations chief and John Steelman, former labor aide to Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, and Arthur S. Meyer, former chairman of the N.Y. State Mediation Board.

Backtracking on its earlier refusal to oust ex-convicts and gangsters the report "accepts" the standards set down by the AFL although protesting that they are "somewhat vague." Action on this issue, the report said, will also be submitted to the committee to be set up.

As to "democratic administration in locals, the report cites the recent "suspension" of Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia "and other officers of Local 327-1" in Brooklyn. These measures, however, have not yet passed the proclamation stage, with Anastasia declaring that he will not recognize the suspension

LORD BOYD ORR GREETS WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Boyd Orr, former chairman of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, has joined the list of distinguished people who have sent greetings to the World Youth Festival opening in Bucharest Aug. 2.

"That wonderful New World which modern science has made possible is yours. It is you young people of every race, color and creed who must co-operate to build it," he says.

"The coming together of 40,000 young people from nearly every country in the world, during the present crisis, is an event of great political significance."

The table-tennis players traveling from England to take part in the sports events at the Bucharest Youth Festival are competing as individuals.

The English Table Tennis Association has decided to approve participation of any of its players who may make application in conformity with the regulations.

Poison Pen

(Continued from Page 1)

mouth? McCarthy is right. I only hope he gets you by the (obscenity) and you can bet he will. I am a Democrat but not your kind—McCarthy's kind—and it was your kind that put us where we are today."

"We must erect a memorial to the Rosenbergs near the wailing wall at Hyde Park—and we must get rid of Welker, Jenner, Nixon, McCarthy and all other Americans—what we need is more like you, Lehman, Celler, Hiss, Acheson, Truman, Earl Browder, and red herring Harry the Missouri (obsenity)."

"Hurray for the Rosenbergs, Judy Coplon, Hiss and You."

"Premier Malenkov is well pleased with your attacks on McCarthy, you are indeed a loyal subject to the Kremlin."

"Here in New York we have a Mike Quill, Transit Workers Union boss. He talked like you and earned the label "Red Mike!"

"You need some investigating too. . . . You are so low you are right in line with a (obscenity) and full of maggots. So keep your (profanity and obscenity) mouth shut. You think."

There are many more letters, all in a similar vein. How these letters arrived so quickly on the Senator's desk is, of course, also open to question. Many doubt they were "spontaneous."

Monroney is not the first conservative—and anti- Communist—senator to receive this treatment. In a sense the treatment of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) was even more savage.

At the Wisconsin Young Republican Convention, Wiley was treated to what he himself described as something which "might be compared to a lynching."

Wiley, a small-town banker who has even been described as reactionary, opopsed the Asia Firsters and one of McCarthy's pet projects, the Bricked amendment to curb the treaty-making powers of the President. For that reason the McCarthyites went to work on him.

For weeks before the convention, in Wiley's own words, "known provocateurs aroused the feelings of the local population." When Wiley, the senior Senator from Wisconsin, appeared at the convention he could not be heard for the boos and catcalls.

At that convention, incidentally, a huge picture of McCarthy was hung above smaller pictures of Eisenhower, Taft and Wiley. Mysterious telegrams were received by delegates calling for action to impeach Wiley. Finally a resolution of censure was passed against him.

To the credit of those Senators who have been attacked, it must be said that they have fought back—drawing still more attacks. But in many ways it is a pathetic fight they wage.

That is because they do not meet the McCarthyites head on and tear away the tissues of lies on which they feed. One lie is the "danger of Communism." So long as these Senators accept this lie—and even spread it—they themselves become its victims, as the letters to Monroney demonstrate.

The second lie is the big one of "Soviet aggression" and "treason."

But with all this, the logic of history again demonstrates that the real target of "anti-Communism" is the labor movment. One reason is that the labor movement is the one force that can muster enough real power to finish off McCarthyism once and for all.

But the labor movement itself will get the McCarthyite treatment if it does not wage a more active united compaign against this fascist threat than it has up to now.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

dren under 10 and pregnant or ill women will be released as well as all woman prisoners under 18.

The amnesty decree was announced as an outgrowth of the armistice.

Korean premier Kim Il Sung today broadcast to Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov Korea's thanks for "the unstinting aid of the Soviet peoples which influenced our victory."

The message was broadcast by Pyongyang radio and monitored here.

Gen. Peng Teh-Huai, commander of the Chinese People's volunteers in Korea, said withdrawal of all foreign troops, including his own, and the establishment by the Korean people of "a unified, democratic, peaceful and independent new Korea," are the principal matters to be settled by the Korean peace conference.

His statement was contained in an armistice message broadcast by Radio Peking and monitored here.

Sources close to the government said today Japan would negotiate with the U. S. for relaxation of the ban on trade with China.

Items which Japan wants lifted from the ban include ammonium sulphate, caustic soda, soda ash, sulfa drugs and some steel materials and machinery.

VIOLATIONS CHARGED

PANMUNJON, July 29.—The Chinese and Koreans charged before the Joint Military Armistice Commission today that U.S. troops had violated the cease-fire order on eight occasions.

Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, chief U.S. member of the commission, replied the charges required further investigation.

The charges came as the commission met for the second time today to work out safeguards for enforcing the truce.

Representative Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho charged that U.S. artillery fired on four occasions and a machine gun fired once after the cease-fire went into effect. He further claimed that three U.S. aircraft reconnoitered the demilitarized buffer zone after the deadline.

MUNSAN, Korea, July 29. — U.N. Red Cross directors, whose personnel will visit POW camps in North Korea and escort prisoners to exchange points, conferred today with Major Gen. B. M. Bryan, senior member of the U.N. military armistice commission.

Seventy Red Cross workers from each side will have access to POW camps and convoys and may distribute articles for "the comfort and welfare of the confined men."

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

Newsguild Seattle Strike In 2d Week

SEATTLE, July 29 (FP). — A Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild (CIO) proposal for daily meetings with the Seattle Times management was rejected by management as the strike for a 7.3 percent increase in what the union branded the lowest wages of any major coast daily went into its second week.

Guildsmen at strike headquarters declared morale was "excellent" and inter-union cooperation has been "terrific." Members of all AFL mechanical craft unions are respecting the lines.

The strike marked the first time the Times, whose daily and Sunday editions dominate western Washington, has been shut down by a walkout of its 250 editorial, circulation and advertising employes.

Support for the strike came promptly from Guild chapters in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Detroit and Boston. Assessments on a graduated scale up to $2 a week were in effect at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Tacoma News-Tribune and Seattle wire services. In addition, P-I Guild members volunteered pledges exceeding $600 a week.

International strike benefits of $10 to $55 a week are being paid, with the local Guild seeking to add another $10 weekly. Strike dues are 10c a month.

Times management has announced "indefinite" suspension of publication. As yet, no attempt has been made to operate the paper. Negotiations began in February. Successive Times offers ranging from 2½ percent to 3½ percent were overwhelmingly rejected.

Chairman George Lambert of the Times Guild unit said the strike was called to bring substandard wages into balance. "No daily in any major Pacific coast city pays so poorly," he said. "Newspapers in far smaller cities pay $14 a week more for an experienced reporter."

Detroit News Slams McCarthy

DETROIT.—The Detroit News calls upon the American people to peg McCarthyism as a "sickness of terror" unworthy of a great people and to make McCarthy the loneliest man in Washington.

This is the second editorial the News has run within a week attacking the pro-fascist Senator from Wisconsin.

I have moved downstairs
(Same bldg., street entrance)
76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF B'WAY)
I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — $295 to $400. Worth 3-4-5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

Attention!
SUMMER VACATIONISTS
changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.
CIRCULATION DEPT.

Albertson

(Continued from Page 3)

agents" had never been able to get any "force and violence" evidence against the Communists, said the hard-boiled Republican cop.

Leonard made this statement, clearing the Communists of all force and violence charges, on March 6, 1952. It appeared in the Detroit Free Press of March 7, 1952.

Defense attorneys protested that this statement was of the utmost importance to the defense. Albertson was executive secretary of the Michigan Party, when the police absolved the Communists, they pointed out.

Judge Marsh, however, sustained Prosecutor Boyle's objections. And a photostat copy of the Free Press article was barred as a defense exhibit.

NO EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE

"Force or violence is the key to any prosecution for this crime (of subversion)," said Police Chief Leonard in the barred exhibit.

"So far we have been unable to prove that any person, even an admitted Communist, sought or advocated the overthrow of the government by that means."

Albertson brought smiles in the courtroom when he discussed the Boston Tea Party.

The prosecutor has been insisting that every word in a history—providing it is a History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is intended as a "guide to action."

NOT DUMPING TEA

Albertson replied that he had read the story of the Boston Tea Party, but that didn't incite him to break into the warehouses of the A. & P. Co. and spill the tea into the Monongahela River.

Communists don't draw the lessons of history in such a stupid mechanical fashion, he stressed.

Albertson, Steve Nelson and Benjamin Careathers are on trial with Weissman and James H. Dolsen.

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FREE 3-room furnished apt., salary, to a couple in exchange for care of household for two adults upstairs. Man must be handy, but may be employed outside. Call LU 7-1265.

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FAMOUS MAKE STEAM-DRY IRON, fully automatic. Reg. $19.95. Spec. $12.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th St.) GR 3-7819. 30 min. Free Parking.

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Shopper's Guide

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BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
19 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Peace—It's Subversive! Gov't Bars Youth Festival Film from Mails

LOS ANGELES.—How subversive can peace get?

An answer to that question was supplied by the Post Office Department last week to the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. The Council has been frustrated for the past year in its search for a documentary film on the Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace—a festival which took place in 1951.

The film was mailed to ASP in July, 1952, by William H. Muller & Co., of London, in exchange for an ASP-made film, "Speak Your Peace."

Attorney J. Allan Frankel, after a year trying to track down the lost documentary, finally heard from the American Embassy in London, through devious routes, that the Post Office Department's Solicitor in Washington had grabbed the film.

Frankel wrote the Office of the Solicitor and said bluntly: "Deliver the package in question to the address, or let us know the reason why."

"The reason why" was not at all complicated in the Solicitor's opinion. It was, he said, "foreign political propaganda" and "matter nonmailable under the provisions of law. . . ."

As for the "matter nonmailable"—the story of one of the most historic gatherings of world youth in the past two decades—the Solicitor, whose scrawled signature was undecipherable, informed Frankel:

"When the parcel in question was submitted to this office, its contents were found to consist of a motion picture film with the full title of 'Festival in Berlin' described as 'The Story of the Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace—Berlin, 1951.'

"An examination of the film disclosed it to consist of foreign political propaganda. . . . The parcel was therefore withdrawn from the mails as non-mailable matter."

SCREEN ACTORS GUILD ADOPTS WITCHHUNT OATH

By DAVID PLATT

LOYALTY OATH: The membership of the Screen Actors Guild has adopted a by-law requiring signing of a non-Communist oath as a condition for eligibility for membership. The vote was 3,769 in favor, 152 opposed. A new wrinkle is that a Guild applicant must swear that he will not hold unpopular political opinions in the future.

The oath states: "I am not now and will not become a member of the Communist Party nor of any other organization that seeks to etc. etc."

The new by-law does not require signing of the oath by present members of the Guild. The board named 25 Guild members who had refused to give stoolpigeon testimony to the House Un-American Committee, but said it would not recommend their expulsion because:

". . . To do so would subject the Guild to endless hearings and trials, both within the Guild and the courts."

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HOW TO BALANCE A GOLF BALL: The Democratic Party is now publishing "The Democratic Digest"—the first entry by a major political party in the general magazine publishing field. The new pocket size magazine sells for a quarter at newsstands across the country. The first edition cover depicts a Republican elephant holding a big book on How to Balance the Budget but actually reading a smaller volume inside on How to Break 90 at Golf.

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FRANK NORRIS COLLECTION: The University of California has acquired the papers and correspondence of American novelist Frank Norris, including a group of themes which served as preliminary drafts for some of his books. The collection was owned by Norris' widow, Janet Black, until her death last year. Norris died in 1902 at the age of 32. His "Octupus" is considered by many to be one of America's outstanding novels.

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BOX-OFFICE LURE: "Love is the first word of the title in more than 200 Hollywood films released since 1923. Love is the last word in an approximately equal number of titles and this total is but a fraction of the number of times Love appears elsewhere in the title.

"More recently Hollywood film makers have tended to exclude the word Love from the title, but this departure is no improvement. Now, as box-office lure, Hollywood holds out the enticement of hate.

"Hollywood's hymn of hate expressed in scenes of deadly repetition featuring violence, warmongering and sadism is reflected in such titles as "The Big Kill, "My Gun Is Quick," "Kiss the Blood Off My Hands," "Killer's Choice," "Vengeance Is Mine," "A Time to Kill" and other refinement in kind. You and your children will continue to get such films unless you make it clear you resent them. Staying away from the theatres is not enough. In each case, protest to the exhibitor and ask him to report your protest to the film distributor.—Hollywood Review.

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MOVIES DOWN—POPCORN UP: U. S. Department of Commerce figures on the film industry tell the following tale:

1948—Hollywood's net profits, before taxes, $350,000,000.
1949—Ditto, before taxes, $100,000,000.
1952—Ditto before taxes, $50,000,000.

But the movie industry kept out of the red ink area during this period by selling more popcorn, termed the "sideline concession business" by the Department of Commerce, in these figures:

1948—"Sideline Concessions" yielded $50,000.
1949—"Sideline Concessions" yielded $100,000,000.
1952—"Sideline Concessions" yielded $200,000,000.

Find Tomb of Inca Chieftain

CUZCO, Peru.—An American-led archeological party digging in the ruins of the Temple of the Sun has unearthed a variety of gold and silver ornaments and a tomb believed to be that of the Inca chieftain Felipe Tumac Amaru, it was reported last week.

The diggers, headed by Prof. George A. Kubler of Yale University, began their work in August, 1951.

WEAK VERSION OF EPIC HISTORY OF CHIEF JOSEPH

THE CHIEFTAIN, a story of the Nez Perce People, by Robert Payne. Prentice Hall, N. Y. 312 pp.

The story of Chief Joseph and the retreat of the Nez Perce Indians in the summer of 1877 is one of the great sagas in the rich and courageous history of the American Indian.

It is a great story in truth, one that is not necessarily embellished by fiction.

Robert Payne is a slick, facile writer who knows all the tricks of the trade when he sees one. In this case, however, his very tricks demean the dignity of his theme.

Payne, who has a "biography" of Mao Tse-tung in his list of published works and who has written four other novels, actually cheapens, in the opinion of this reviewer, the magnificent story of Joseph.

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In 1877 the Nez Perce Indians, a tribe traditionally friendly with the U. S., were ordered by President Grant to move out of their lands in the Wallowa valley of what is now Eastern Oregon, and go on a reservation at Lapwai, in what is now Idaho.

Their resistance led to warfare, and all during the summer of 1877 Joseph outmaneuvered the picked troops of two detachments of the U. S. Army in one of the greatest series of tactical maneuvers in military history.

His aim was to escape to Canada, and he failed by less than 40 miles.

Payne feels impelled to impose upon this tremendous story a veneer of sex and a story about a neuratic white trader. In fact, the first third of the novel is used up introducing the weird character of Lem Otis before the story of Joseph and the Nez Perce begins.

The central character of the book is a Lt. Stevens, a pallid fictional reflection of the man who in history was a figure of great strength and conviction. That was Charles Erskine Scott Wood, who resigned his commission in the U. S. Army as a result of what he saw in the Nez Perce war. From there he went on to an outstanding career in law and an even more outstanding one in letters.

One gets the feeling from reading "The Chieftain" that Payne did to be that of the Inca chieftain search and got over the historical tough spots by ignoring them.

Anyone interested in the story of Joseph would better spend the time reading any one of several excellent non-fiction works on his life available at any public library.

—Steve Murdock.

Florida Newspaper

(Continued from Page 2)

the Communists have said the same thing?"

"Just who is it," asks the paper, "that these self-anointed 'protectors'—these book-burners and character-assassins and purgers of the clergy, the schools, the labor movement, the writers and actors of the nation—are protecting from 'dangerous ideas'? And who are they to tell us what a dangerous idea is? Don't you think that you know a dangerous idea when you see or hear it?"

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IT IS SIGNIFICANT too that the St. Petersburg paper sees that McCarthyism is not merely a "method" of asking questions, or a "smear tactic," but that it is a brutally decreed political platform, a set of ideas declared "loyal" by the Fuehrer, with all other ideas branded "dangerous" or "disloyal."

This realization that McCarthyism is not just an impolite method of asking questions, but is a definite, political, fascist-type platform, is bound to grow.

It is becoming noticeable to the country that McCarthyism has definite dogmas which it is considered "traitorous" to question. Among these are:

1. China must never be admitted to the UN; America must never trade with China or the Soviet Union or the East European countries; the Roosevelt-labor gains of the New Deal were the work of "spies" and "communist infiltration" by men like Alger Hiss; that Federal aid to the people in the form of housing, schools, TVA, etc., is a form of "creeping Socialism" foisted upon the United States by "agents of the Kremlin" or their "dupes."

Keenly, the St. Petersburg paper notes that at the heart of the terrorization spread by the McCarthyites is their attack on peace.

The Florida paper asks the question:

"Have we abdicated to the Communists all right to seek peace?"

This question brings the Florida paper into direct collision with the McCarthyite conspiracy, for whom peace spells "treason," since peace and East-West trade undermine the "Soviet aggression" fraud on which the McCarthy blackmail feeds.

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WHAT IS IMPORTANT here for the growing defense of democracy is that the Florida paper, by the very nature of the attack upon liberty, is forced to challenge the basic McCarthyite dogma of "parallel ideas." The McCarran "Internal Security" Law, which calls for the political registration of the Communist Party and its members as "foreign agents" under penalty of heavy jail terms, is based on just this "parallel ideas" trickery of McCatrhyism.

Does the Soviet Union want peace? Why, the Communists are "Soviet agents" if they too want peace. Others who want peace are "dupes" of the "party line."

Does the Soviet Union urge a Korean truce? Why, then the Communist Party "11" leaders must go to jail for having this "parallel idea."

Is there Socialism in the Soviet Union? Why, then the American Communists, who fervently believe that Socialism will ultimately be chosen by the American people on the basis of national necessity, must be "agents" who must be registered or jailed.

The St. Petersburg Times notes that this "parallel ideas" trick leaves no room for the American people to make their own free choces on social questions on the basis of facts and needs.

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LIKE MOST of the expressions of awakening patriotic anger at the fascist-type plot of the McCarthyites, the Florida paper, as we have noted, accepts, as a matter of course, the standard falsehoods about Communism and the Communist movement. It is not surprising. It would be too much to expect the St. Petersburg Times in the year 1953 to be able to present—even from the standpoint of a legitimate disagreement—an objective and accurate statement of the Communist Party's position. The growing anti-McCarthy resistance is outspokenly an "anti-Communist" movement, as its spokesmen see and understand communism—and even when they don't know anything about communism at all.

But this does not alter in the least the vigorous, objective meaning of this movement as a growing defense of democracy against McCarthyite fascism.

The anti-Communism of the St. Petersburg Times is not the "anti-Communism" of the McCarthy fascists. What the St. Petersburg Times considers necessary and legitimate American aims—peace, social reform, anti-segregation, better labor conditions, etc. — the McCarthyites view precisely as the results of "communist infiltration." To McCarthyism it is these liberal social aims desired by the majority of the American people which are "communism."

It is a fact that the American men and women in the Communist Party fervently and loyally work for these aims as being in the interest of this nation and its people. If the St. Petersburg Times wrongly believes in the non-existent "conspiracy" of the Communists, it finds itself of historic necessity in the company of the Communists when it seeks peace and the national reforms listed above.

To accept the McCarthyite fraud that these aims are merely the cloak for the "conspiracy" is clearly to fight the McCarthyites with one hand tied behind one's back—and self-tied at that.

The truth is that the myth of the "conspiracy" is intended by the McCarthy fascists to outlaw the very social aims—peace and reform—which the Florida paper supports.

This means that as McCarthyite fascism clashes more and more with the social and economic desires of the majority, it will meet more and more defeats.

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SURELY, IT IS a logical question for the Florida paper to ask itself—why is it that the Communists are associated so strongly with the social reforms which the Florida paper itself desires? The Communists say it is not because of "conspiracy" but because of necessity, because they are the scientifically conscious section of the forward movement, because "they represent the future in the present."

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BE THAT as it may, the rapid development of the McCarthyite conspiracy to transform American constitutional democracy into a fascist-type of state, is already showing that the trap of "parallel ideas" leaves the country without any freedom to make its own sensible choices.

Similarly, the "governemnt by lists," intrpduced lawlessly by the Attorney General under Truman, robs the people of their rights to join together for the redress of grievances.

The resistance to McCarthyism will grow strong and effective as it refuses let the necessary differences within the movement obscure the main point—to prevent the seizure of the country by the fascists aping Goebbels and Hitler in the USA.

Tool-Die Workers Win 23c After Lockout in Detroit

DETROIT, July 29.—After a lockout lasting almost six weeks, 5,000 tool and die shop employes employed in more than 60 shops in the Detroit area have returned to work, forcing employers to pay a 15-cent an hour raise and 8 cents more on fringe benefits.

Their skilled and unskilled workers are the winners of a total package of 23 cents per hour. Each worker will receive a life insurance policy of $4,000 including Blue Cross and Blue Shield. He also will receive $45 per week sick and accident benefits.

However the independent shops not belonging to the Tool and Die Jobbers Association, and 11 shops which were members of the organization but severed relationship in order not to be dragged into a possible strike, gave their employes a package of 28 cents per hour; 15 cents cash across the board and 13 cents in fringe benefits including $2,000 in life insurance, $40 per week in sick and accident benefits and 5 paid holidays. All night workers in both categories will receive an extra 5 cents per hour making their extra total 15 cents per hour.

THE MEMBERSHIP of tool and die locals 155 and 157 involved in the battle for wage increases were considerably irritated by the secrecy of the leadership in handling the situation. When at the meetings of shop committeemen questions were raised as to what was going on, Russell Leach, president of Local 155, informed the membership they must have faith and trust the leadership. Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, who "master-minded" the situation, was described as "one of the greatest tacticians the UAW ever had and had developed all the necessary tactical movements."

Rank and file workers were particularly resentful because members of the strike committee voted themselves $150 per week expenses while those in the picket lines received 50 cents for lunch and coffee.

The leadership also conveyed the impression that a lockout was preferable to a strike because workers could claim unemployment benefits. However the employers maintain that no benefits will be paid and all tool and die men feel that this is something the union should undertake and undertake vigorously.

AFL Official Asks Conference of All Unions in Harvester Plants

MILWAUKEE, July 29 (FP).—A proposal for a conference of all local unions in the International Harvester Co. chain, regardless of affiliation, has come from John E. Cudahy, president of the AFL federal local at the Harvester plant here.

The proposal was made to locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the CIO United Auto Workers.

Cudahy has met jointly with UE local representatives at conferences on Harvester problems, but UAW local leaders have so far refused to attend such meetings. Date for a new joint meeting has been set at Aug. 7, and UE representatives have agreed to participate.

In his letter proposing the conference, Cudahy pointed out that the Harvester unions' wage and pension demands have been turned down by the company.

"If the AFL, CIO and independent unions unite, speak and act in unity on this problem," he said, "it may be possible to convince the company of the justice of our demands. It might further be possible to break what now appears to be a united front on the part of the farm equipment corporations against the just demands of our unions on these matters.

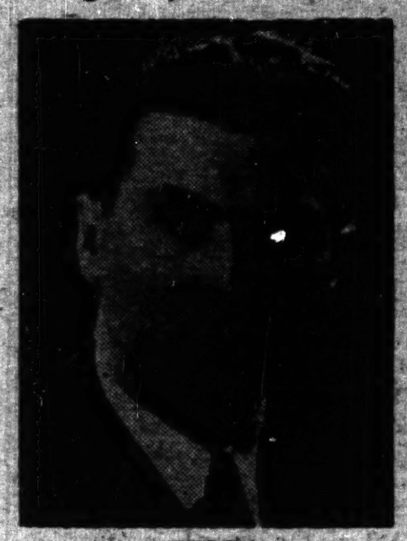
"We should keep in mind, we believe, that such united actions should look toward the suitable conclusion of negotiations on our present demands upon the company and upon the farm equipment industry as a whole.

"While each organization should retain to itself the right to consider and approve any drastic action that might be necessary to bring these negotiations to a suitable conclusion, it goes without saying that each organization should keep in mind that drastic action in the final analysis might be necessary and that entry into such a mutual assistance program in a half-hearted manner would be completely useless."

At Rock Island, Ill., International Harvester announced between 1,500 and 2,000 would probably be laid off as a result of a 50 percent cut, set for Aug. 3, in tractor production at its Farmall Works. A company spokesman said sales have been "adversely affected by the drought in the southwest and lower prices for farm commodities." The Farmall production workers are represented by UE.

T-H Frameup Is Peril to All Labor, Says Bryson

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (FP).—"The perjury indictment against me is only one aspect of the concerted attempt to wreck our union," president Hugh Bryson of National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards said in an interview here. "But as long as we have the members—and we have 90 per cent of them at least on the Pacific coast—they can't beat us."



BRYSON

Bryson was indicted April 7 on a charge of falsely signing a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. The youthful seamen's leader is the first national union president prosecuted under that provision. Date for his trial has not yet been set, but it will probably be about the end of September.

He said his case bears out a warning by president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers, who said in 1947 that the non-Communist oath provision would be used against the unions "that believe the Taft-Hartley act is not in concert with the guarantees accorded every citizen by the Constitution."

Pointing out that 232,000 union officers have signed T-H affidavits and that Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney said it was "expected that in the near future there will be more such indictments," Bryson said his case is a clear test for all unions.

"It sets a precedent which will allow unionbusters to smash every militant union in the country through the use of Taft-Hartley smear technique," he said. "The actions already taken and threatened by the present Republican administration should sound an alarm to all unions, and in their own interests they should help to defeat the evil intentions exemplified in the procedure against the MCS through me."

HOW T-H WORKS

Bryson's union is feeling the effects of T-H from another direction, too. He cited a recent regional NLRB decision that threw out a collective bargaining vote among steam schooner workers held in December. The vote was won by MCS 22 to 11, but the results were ruled invalid because in one instance personnel was hired from the MCS hall instead of through the company office.

This, Bryson said, was the best example of how T-H is used to damage unions. "The trial examiner rubber-stamped the trumped-up charges of the raiders," he commented, "but we will continue to fight for certification all the way up to the Washington board. We won the election despite shipowners, raiders and Taft-Hartley collaboration. We still represent steam schooner men and we always will."

The union has a coastwide contract with the Pacific Maritime Association for offshore cooks and stewards, but schooner workers are not included.

In another move against MCS, the shipowners have gone to court with a proposal that the union welfare plan be administered out of the "neutral" registration offices set up temporarily by the NLRB pending a bargaining election. The union has been asking for a vote among the 3,500 workers on offshore vessels for more than a year, but the NLRB has been stalling the issue.

The shipowners also want to get out of paying retroactive contributions and to start paying 60 cents per man from July 1.

"It was MCS which negotiated the plan in the first place," Bryson said. "Let the less than 10 per cent who joined the raiders go to the shipowners for their welfare — that is where they belong anyway. But our members, the over 90 per cent have every right to have the welfare plan in their own hall."

Pacific Lumber Strike Vote Lost By Slim Margin

PORTLAND, Ore., July 29 (FP).—By a close margin of 47 votes, members of the CIO International Woodworkers rejected a proposal to strike against Pacific northwest lumber operators. The possibility remained, however, of a series of smaller strikes called on a local basis.

IWA President A. F. Hartung announced that while the strike vote lost by 47 ballots, "a number of local unions cast strong strike action votes."

As a result, the IWA northwest regional negotiating committee decided "to refer all original bargaining points and negotiating authorizations back to the district councils and local unions, where no settlements have been reached, to take whatever action they see fit to complete negotiations."

The committee will send ballots to about 7,000 employes of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. with the recommendation that they accept a five-cent-an-hour increase agreed on in May by top union negotiators. Hartung said settlements for the five-cent increase have been reached with four other lumber companies.

The bulk of the industry has steadfastly refused to grant any increases at all. The union started out in April with demands for 22½ cents an hour pay increases and other improvements. Later the wage demand was shaved to 12½ cents and finally the union offered to extend the Weyerhaeuser settlement to the entire industry.

Under the Weyerhaeuser pact, which is retroactive to April 1, holiday and vacation improvement demands are dropped and the company may charge five cents more a meal from July 1 in places where it furnishes board and room. Base pay in Weyerhaeuser operations now is $1.75 an hour. The company also pays the entire cost of a health and welfare program estimated at 7½ cents an hour.

About 45,000 Pacific northwest woodworkers reportedly took part in the strike referendum. Ballots were sent to locals in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California.

In Olympia, Wash., IWA District 23 officials announced that employer attempts to chisel on the holiday pay clause in the union contract has been defeated in two successful strikes. At Monroe Logging Co. between Granite Falls and Sultan, Wash., over 100 loggers won pay for Memorial Day and the Fourth of July after a five-week strike. At Ozette-Merrison Spruce Co. in Anacortes, Wash., employers agreed to pay for Memorial Day for 100 sawmill workers, ending a four-week strike.

Sue for Summer Vacation Pay for Fired Teachers

The Teachers Union announced yesterday that a petition has been filled with the State Commissioner of Education in behalf of Leo Auerbach and ten other teachers asking that the Board of Education be directed to rescind suspensions and dismissals voted by the Board June 18. The suit asks for the reinstatement of the petitioners or pro-rata summer vacation pay.

Abraham Lederman, the union's president, declared:

"The brutality of the school officials conducting the witch-hunt reached new heights in denying teachers the summer vacation pay which they had earned by their service during the school year. One cannot but wonder whether in their capacity as private employers the businessmen and lawyers who sit on the Board of Education would have treated with such callousness employes who had worked for them for periods ranging up to 27 years."

A Better World

(Continued from Page 4)

fighting slogan, an end to McCarranism, McCarthyism, the Smith Act and to release their victims.

I am amazed at do-nothing people who say that the demand for Amnesty is not timely, practical, realizable or effective. From where Ben Davis, Gene Dennis and the others sit, such words are capitulation to their fate.

In face of the history of Amnesty in the U.S.A., as written by Herbert Aptheker, and my own vivid recollections of hundreds released after World War I—I reject such a completely defeatist attitude. We must all reject it. The fight for the release of the Communist leaders is an important part of the whole struggle. It is part of the fight for peace, in defense of which they went to prison. It is a fight for the legality of the Communist Party.

This is the way the men in prison feel. This is the way Ben Davis feels. He will say so—in Pittsburgh, in his own way. I hope many from New York will be there to hear him.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TONITE, JULY 30, at 8:30 p.m. ASP presents Betty Sanders, who will report on the Cultural Congress in Chile and sing folk songs. Penthouse, 59 W. 71st St.

Tomorrow Manhattan

PUERTO RICAN Childrens Dance Caravan Festival, Park Palace, 5 W. 110th St., N.Y.C. Spanish, Puerto Rican, Latin-American dances, music. Friday, July 31, 8 p.m. Benefit Camp Fund.

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